

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT
SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

\$2,425,000 PRINCIPAL AMOUNT

1972 School Bonds, Series F
(General Obligations)


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Bids to be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Santa Clara County, County Government Center, East Wing, Tenth Floor, 70 West Hedding Street, San Jose, California 95110 at 10:00 A.M., Tuesday, January 9, 1979.

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EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT
Santa Clara County, California

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Selby Brown, County Counsel

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Orrick, Herrington, Rowley & Sutcliffe, San Francisco
Bond Counsel

Stone & Youngberg Municipal Financing Consultants, Inc., San Francisco
Financing Consultants

THE DATE OF THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS DECEMBER 5, 1978

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The purpose of this Official Statement is to supply information to prospective bidders on, and buyers of, \$2,425,000 principal amount of the 1972 School Bonds, Series F, proposed to be issued by the Evergreen School District.

The material contained in this Official Statement was prepared by Stone & Youngberg Municipal Financing Consultants, Inc., in the capacity of financing consultants to the Evergreen School District (which firm will receive compensation from the District contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Bonds).

This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract with the purchasers of the 1972 School Bonds, Series F. Statements contained in this Official Statement which involve estimates, forecasts or matters of opinion, whether or not expressly so described herein, are intended solely as such and are not to be construed as representations of fact.

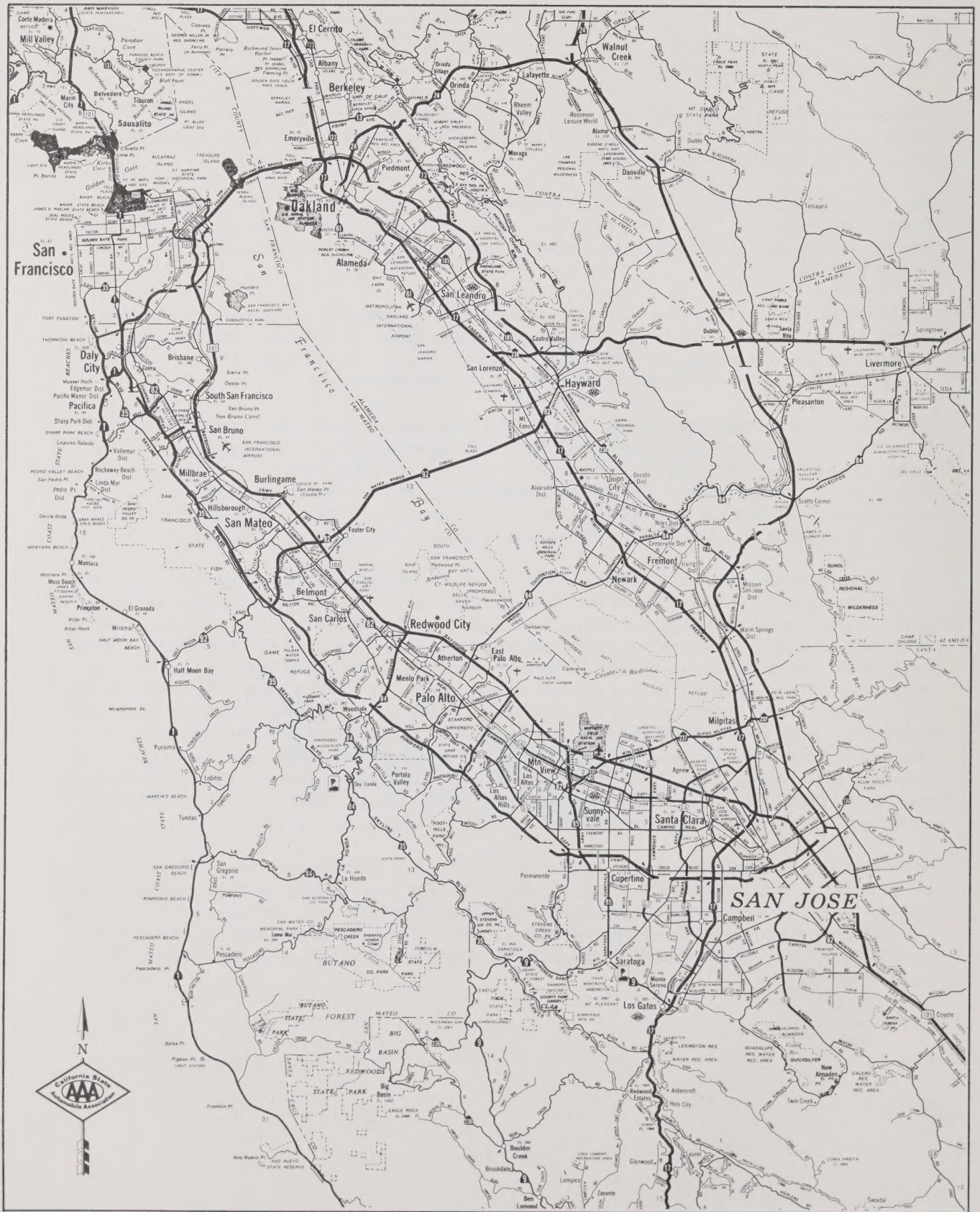
No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized by the District to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained herein and, if given or made, such other information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized by any of the foregoing. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of any offer to buy nor shall there be any sale of the Bonds by a person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such an offer, solicitation or sale.

The members of the Board of Trustees of the Evergreen School District have reviewed this Official Statement and have determined that as of the date hereof the information contained herein is, to the best of their knowledge and belief, true and correct in all material respects and does not contain an untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading. The Evergreen School District will deliver to the purchaser of the Bonds a certificate as to the above, dated the date of Bond delivery and further certifying that the signatories know of no material adverse change in the condition of the District which would make it unreasonable for the purchaser of the Bonds to rely upon the Official Statement in connection with the resale of the Bonds, and authorizing the purchaser of the Bonds to distribute copies of the Official Statement in connection with the resale of the Bonds. 200 copies of the Official Statement will be supplied to the purchaser of the Bonds for this purpose.

The opinion of Orrick, Herrington, Rowley & Sutcliffe, San Francisco, California, Bond Counsel to the District, will be furnished to the successful bidder (see the section entitled "Legal Opinion" herein). The scope of Bond Counsel's employment in connection with the review of this Official Statement has been limited to reviewing the statements of law and legal conclusions set forth herein under the section titled "The Bonds", excepting the material under the heading "Estimated Debt Service."

December 5, 1978

James F. Smith
Superintendent
EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT



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The Evergreen School District serves a 32 square-mile area in Southeastern San Jose.

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INTRODUCTION

The \$2,425,000 principal amount of Evergreen School District 1972 School Bonds, Series F represents the remainder of a total authorization of \$6,000,000 approved by more than two-thirds of the voters voting at an election held in the District on September 19, 1972. Proceeds from the sale of these Bonds will be used to fund acquisition of an elementary school site and additions and improvements to the District's school facilities.

The District, established in 1860, provides public educational services from kindergarten through the eighth grade to approximately 36,000 residents in a 32-square mile area in the southeastern portion of San Jose, Santa Clara County. Approximately 95 percent of the District's total acreage is located within the City of San Jose. Substantial residential and commercial development has occurred in the western part of the District during recent years. The eastern portion of the District remains largely agricultural, with livestock raising and grape cultivation the principal activities.

The 1.5 million square foot Eastridge regional shopping center, opened in 1971, lies within the District. This facility accounts for over 10 percent of the District's total assessed valuation and generates annual retail sales in excess of \$100 million. Also located within the District are: Evergreen Valley College, a unit of the San Jose Community College District; The Villages, a 1,210-acre planned residential community; and Mirassou Vineyards, a producer of premium wines.

The San Jose Metropolitan Area (Santa Clara County) is the center of a large and growing industrial and scientific complex and ranks among the leading metropolitan areas throughout the nation in virtually all measurements of urban development. Within the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area, Santa Clara County leads all other counties in population, manufacturing employment, total effective buying income, assessed value of taxable property, retail sales, number of telephones, residential construction, and public school enrollment. Although the county has many ties to the San Francisco-Oakland urban complex, it is rapidly developing a separate identity as a center for research, commerce and industry.

There are more than 2,800 manufacturing firms in Metropolitan San Jose. Manufacturing activities cover a wide range of products, from agricultural implements to sophisticated electronics equipment. Some of the nationally known firms which make up the general base of industry in Metropolitan San Jose are IBM Corporation, General Electric, Ford Motor Company, Kaiser Cement & Gypsum Corp., Permanente, Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., and Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation. In fabricated metals, there are such firms as Continental Can Co., Inc., Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Co., Owens-Illinois and San Jose Steel Company.

Over the past five years, 1974/75 through 1978/79, the District's assessed valuation increased approximately 73.4 percent and assessed valuations per unit of average daily attendance increased approximately 65.4 percent. Average daily attendance over the past five years has increased 4.8 percent from 5,675 in 1974/75 to an estimated 5,950 in 1978/79. Upon sale of the 1972 School Bonds, Series F currently being offered, the District's direct debt will be \$7,409,000 or 4.99 percent of assessed valuation and 1.25 percent of estimated real value. Net direct and estimated overlapping debt will be 11.46 percent and 2.87 percent of assessed valuation and estimated real value respectively.

THE BONDS

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE

The \$2,425,000 principal amount of Evergreen School District 1972 School Bonds, Series F, now being offered for sale are general obligations to be issued under provisions of Part 3, Division 16, Chapter 7 of the State of California Education Code, and pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Santa Clara County adopted on December 5, 1978.

The 1972 Series F School Bonds in the principal amount of \$2,425,000, represents the remainder from an authorization of \$6,000,000 approved by District voters, September 19, 1972. Series A Bonds (\$530,000) were dated January 1, 1973; Series B Bonds (\$530,000) were dated January 1, 1974; Series C Bonds (\$855,000) were dated February 1, 1975; Series D Bonds (\$980,000) were dated February 1, 1976; and Series E Bonds (\$680,000) were dated April 1, 1977.

TERMS OF SALE

Bids will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Santa Clara County at or before 10:00 A.M., on Tuesday, January 9, 1979, at the Chamber of the Board of Supervisors, on the first floor, County Government Center, East Wing, 70 West Hedding Street, San Jose, California 95110. The Bonds will be sold pursuant to the terms of sale contained in the Official Notice of Sale of School District Bonds dated December 5, 1978.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS

The 1972 School Bonds, Series F, consist of \$2,425,000 aggregate principal amount dated February 1, 1979. The Bonds, all in the denomination of \$5,000, will mature serially in consecutive numerical order from lower to higher as set forth in the following maturity schedule.

Maturity Dates February 1 (all years inclusive)	Principal Amount
1981-1985	\$ 75,000
1986-1989	100,000
1990-1992	125,000
1993-1994	150,000
1995-1996	175,000
1997-1998	200,000
1999	225,000

INTEREST

Interest on the Bonds at a rate not to exceed seven percent (7%) per annum is payable for the first year on February 1, 1980 and semiannually thereafter on August 1, and February 1.

REDEMPTION PROVISIONS

Bonds maturing on or prior to February 1, 1994 (\$1,450,000) are not subject to call and redemption prior to their fixed maturity dates. The Bonds maturing on or after February 1, 1995 (\$975,000) may be called before maturity and redeemed at the option of the Board of Trustees of the District on February 1, 1989, or on any interest payment date thereafter prior to maturity, at a redemption price for each redeemable bond equal to the principal amount thereof plus a premium equal to one-quarter of one percent ($\frac{1}{4}\%$) of said principal amount for each year or portion of a year between the redemption date and the maturity date. All or any of the Bonds subject to call may be called for redemption at any one time. If less than all of the Bonds are redeemed at any one time, such bonds shall be redeemed only in inverse order of maturity and by lot within a maturity.

PAYMENT

Both principal and interest are payable in lawful money of the United States, at the option of the holder, at the principal office of the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association in San Francisco, California, or at the principal office of Citibank, N.A., in New York, New York, or at Harris Trust and Savings Bank in Chicago, Illinois.

REGISTRATION

The Bonds will be coupon bonds, registrable only as to both principal and interest. Registered bonds are not convertible into coupon bonds.

LEGAL OPINION

All proceedings in connection with the issuance of the Bonds are subject to the approval of Orrick, Herrington, Rowley & Sutcliffe of San Francisco, California. The legal opinion of Orrick, Herrington, Rowley & Sutcliffe approving the validity of the Bonds will be supplied free of charge to the successful bidder. A copy of the legal opinion certified by the official in whose office the original is filed will be printed on each bond without charge to the successful bidder.

TAX EXEMPT STATUS

In the opinion of bond counsel, the interest on the Bonds is exempt from present federal income taxes and from State of California personal income taxes under existing statutes, regulations, and court decisions; and the Bonds are exempt from all California taxes except inheritance, gift, and franchise taxes.

LEGALITY FOR INVESTMENT

In the opinion of bond counsel, the Bonds are legal investments in California for all trust funds and for the funds of insurance companies, commercial and savings banks, trust companies, and for state school funds, and are eligible as security for deposits of public monies in California.

SECURITY

The Bonds are general obligations of the Evergreen School District, and the Board of Supervisors of Santa Clara County has the power and is obligated to levy ad valorem taxes for payment of the Bonds and the interest thereon upon all property within the District subject to taxation by the District (except certain personal property which is taxable at limited rates), without limitation as to rate or amount.

NO LITIGATION

At the time of payment for and delivery of said Bonds, the successful bidder will be furnished with a certificate that there is no litigation pending affecting the validity of the Bonds.

In the case of Serrano v. Priest, Case No. L.A. 30398, the California Supreme Court on December 30, 1976, affirmed a Judgment of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, entered September 3, 1974, declaring that California's system of financing its public schools violates equal-protection-of-the-laws provisions of the California Constitution.

The affirmed Judgment of the Superior Court also provides: that the Judgment is not intended to invalidate, and shall not be construed as invalidating in any way, any past acts constituting the operation of the School Financing System, that the existing School Financing System shall continue to operate for a reasonable length of time so that a constitutional system can be designed, enacted into law, and placed into operation' that any redesign of the School Financing System which provides for the elimination of unconstitutional features on a gradual basis must be such that the redesigned School Financing System will be fully constitutional no later than six years from date of entry of the Judgment, and that otherwise there will be a denial to the plaintiffs of their constitutional rights for an unreasonable length of time; and that the Trial Court is retaining jurisdiction so that any of the parties may apply for appropriate relief in the event that relevant circumstances develop, such as a failure by the legislative and executive branches to take the necessary steps to design, enact into law, and place into operation, within a reasonable time from entry of the Judgment, a fully constitutional system. The legislature has enacted Chapter 894 as an urgency measure in September 1977 in part as a response to the Serrano case. The legislation does not affect the tax rates for debt service on outstanding or currently issued bonds.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE

The 1972 Series F School Bonds to be sold were authorized by more than two-thirds of the voters voting at an election held in the district on September 19, 1972 and will be issued and sold for the purpose of raising money for the acquisition of an elementary school site and funding additions and improvements to the District's school facilities.

ESTIMATED DEBT SERVICE

Table 1 presents a schedule of estimated annual debt service for the Bonds currently being offered for sale and debt service on prior District bonds. Estimated interest on the Bonds, as shown in Table 1, is at the maximum permissible rate of seven percent.

Table 1
 EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT
 Estimated Maximum Annual Bond Service
 \$2,425,000 1972 School Bonds, Series F

\$2,425,000 1972 School Bonds, Series F							
Fiscal Year	Amount Outstanding Start of Fiscal Year (July 1)	Estimated Interest @ 7% Payable August 1	Estimated Interest @ 7% Payable February 1	Principal Maturing February 1	Estimated Annual Bond Service	Prior Bond Service (1)	Estimated Total Bond Service
1979/80	\$2,425,000	\$ --	\$ 169,750	\$ --	\$ 169,750	\$ 564,982.50	\$ 734,732.50
1980/81	2,425,000	84,875	84,875	75,000	244,750	548,464.50	793,214.50
1981/82	2,350,000	82,250	82,250	75,000	239,500	536,299.50	775,799.50
1982/83	2,275,000	79,625	79,625	75,000	234,250	524,829.50	759,079.50
1983/84	2,200,000	77,000	77,000	75,000	229,000	506,253.50	735,253.50
1984/85	2,125,000	74,375	74,375	75,000	223,750	486,130.50	709,880.50
1985/86	2,050,000	71,750	71,750	100,000	243,500	458,608.50	702,108.50
1986/87	1,950,000	68,250	68,250	100,000	236,500	448,063.50	684,563.50
1987/88	1,850,000	64,750	64,750	100,000	229,500	437,042.50	666,542.50
1988/89	1,750,000	61,250	61,250	100,000	222,500	420,590.50	643,090.50
1989/90	1,650,000	57,750	57,750	125,000	240,500	414,123.50	654,623.50
1990/91	1,525,000	53,375	53,375	125,000	231,750	396,950.00	628,700.00
1991/92	1,400,000	49,000	49,000	125,000	223,000	394,477.00	617,477.00
1992/93	1,275,000	44,625	44,625	150,000	239,250	367,680.00	606,930.00
1993/94	1,125,000	39,375	39,375	150,000	228,750	306,042.00	534,792.00
1994/95	975,000	34,125	34,125	175,000 (2)	243,250	260,107.00	503,357.00
1995/96	800,000	28,000	28,000	175,000 (2)	231,000	157,085.00	388,085.00
1996/97	625,000	21,875	21,875	200,000 (2)	243,750	63,300.00	307,050.00
1997/98	425,000	14,875	14,875	200,000 (2)	229,750	--	229,750.00
1998/99	225,000	7,875	7,875	225,000 (2)	240,750	--	240,750.00
		\$1,015,000	\$1,184,750	\$2,425,000	\$4,624,750	\$7,291,029.50	\$11,915,779.50

(1) Includes principal and interest payable on all outstanding prior issues of District general obligation bonds.

(2) Callable on or after February 1, 1989.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION AND FINANCIAL DATA

ORGANIZATION

The Evergreen School District operates ten public schools in the southeastern sector of the City of San Jose. The District forms part of the San Jose Metropolitan Area (Santa Clara County), one of the fastest growing urban complexes in the United States.

The District has operated as a School District under the Laws of the State of California continuously since 1860. The District is governed by an independent Board of Education of five members who are elected at large for overlapping four-year terms. The Superintendent, who is appointed by the Board of Education, administers the District's affairs in accordance with policies of the Board of Education. The present superintendent, Mr. James F. Smith, has a total of 18 years experience in education, and has served the District for 16 years. He was appointed to his present post on February 6, 1976.

FACILITIES AND ATTENDANCE

District facilities include eight elementary schools and two intermediate schools. The District's staff includes 266 certificated, 186 classified and 18 administrative personnel. Part-time personnel includes 11 certificated, 89 classified, and 1 administrative. The 1978/79 budget is approximately \$10,000,000. The District's enrollment as of December 1, 1978 totaled 6,044.

Table 2 shows District assessed valuations, average daily attendance, and assessed valuation per student in average daily attendance over the past five years. Since 1973/74, the District's assessed valuation increased approximately 68.4 percent and assessed valuation per unit of average daily attendance increased approximately 48 percent. Average daily attendance over the past five years has increased 13.7 percent, from 5,397 in 1973/74 to 6,139 in 1977/78, and is projected at 5,950 in 1978/79, with assessed valuation per unit of average daily attendance estimated at \$24,949.

Table 2
EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT
Assessed Valuation and Average Daily Attendance

Fiscal Year	Assessed Valuation	Average Daily Attendance (1)	Assessed Valuation Per Unit Average Daily Attendance
1973/74	\$ 75,652,337	5,397	\$14,017
1974/75	85,589,694	5,675	15,082
1975/76	100,056,584	5,960	16,999
1976/77	109,703,517	6,164	17,797
1977/78	127,361,882	6,139	20,746

(1) Includes summer enrollments and special classes.

Sources: Santa Clara County Auditor and Controller (Assessed Valuations),
and Evergreen School District (Average Daily Attendance).

Constitutional Amendment (Proposition 13)

At the June 6, 1978 election, California voters approved Proposition 13, the Jarvis-Gann Constitutional Initiative. The California Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of Proposition 13 in a ruling on September 22, 1978. The text of Proposition 13, now Article XIII A of the California Constitution is as follows:

"Section 1.

- (a) The maximum amount of any ad valorem tax on real property shall not exceed one percent (1%) of the full cash value of such property. The one percent (1%) tax is to be collected by the counties and apportioned according to law to the districts within the counties.
- (b) The limitation provided for in subdivision (a) shall not apply to ad valorem taxes or special assessments to pay the interest and redemption charges on any indebtedness approved by the voters prior to the time this section becomes effective.

Section 2.

- (a) The full cash value means the County Assessors' valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill under "full cash value", or thereafter, the approved value of real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred after the 1975 assessment. All real property not already assessed up to the 1975-76 tax levels may be reassessed to reflect that valuation.
- (b) The fair market value base may reflect from year to year the inflationary rate not to exceed two percent (2%) for any given year or reduction as shown in the consumer price index or comparable data for the area under taxing jurisdiction.

Section 3.

From and after the effective date of this article, any changes in State taxes enacted for the purpose of increasing revenues collected pursuant thereto whether by increased rates or changes in methods of computation must be imposed by an Act passed by not less than two-thirds of all members elected to each of the two houses of the legislature, except that no new ad valorem taxes on real property or sales or transaction taxes on the sales of real property may be imposed.

Section 4.

Cities, counties and special districts, by a two-thirds vote of the qualified electors of such district may impose special taxes on such district, except ad valorem taxes on real property or a transaction tax or sales tax on the sale of real property within such city, county or special district.

Section 5.

This article shall take effect for the tax year beginning on July 1 following the passage of this Amendment, except Section 3 which shall become effective upon the passage of this article.

Section 6.

If any action, part, clause or phrase hereof is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining sections shall not be affected but will remain in full force and effect."

Legislation To Implement Proposition 13

On June 24, 1978, the Governor approved Senate Bill 154 (Chapter 292, 1978 Statutes) which provides partial relief to local governmental entities from the temporary difficulties brought about by the passage of Proposition 13. This bill, among other purposes, appropriates funds from the State General Fund:

- A. to Section A of the State School Fund (said Fund provides for the funding of California school districts) in lieu of statutory prescribed appropriations for the 1978/79 fiscal year and presents a method for computing the state support for school districts.
- B. to various categorical aid programs operated by school districts.

On June 30, 1978, the Governor also approved Senate Bill 2212 (Chapter 332, 1978 Statutes) which makes various technical and other changes in school finance provisions to comply with Chapter 292, 1978 Statutes.

State appropriations to the State School Fund and various categorical aid programs operated by school districts pursuant to Chapters 292 and 332, 1978 Statutes are applicable for fiscal year 1978/79 only. There is no guarantee that subsequent replacement of lost property tax revenue resulting from the passage of Proposition 13 will be made by the Legislature in any future fiscal year.

ASSESSED VALUATIONS

The Santa Clara County Assessor assesses property for District tax purposes. The State Board of Equalization reports the 1977/78 Santa Clara County valuations average 21.9 percent of full market value, except for public utility property, which is assessed by the State at 25 percent of full value. County assessment ratios for 1978/79 are not available.

Under California State Law, two types of exemptions of property from ad valorem taxes became effective in the 1969/70 fiscal year. One exempts 50 percent of the value of business inventories from ad valorem taxes. The other provides for an exemption of \$1,750 of the assessed valuation of an owner-occupied dwelling if the owner files for the exemption. Revenue estimated to be lost to each taxing entity as a result of these exemptions is reimbursed to the taxing entity from state funds. The reimbursement is based upon total taxes which would be due on the assessed valuation of the property qualifying for these exemptions, without allowance for delinquencies.

Table 3 presents the District's 1978/79 assessed valuation by tax roll, before and after these two exemptions. These data reflect the implementation of Proposition 13, now Article XIII A of the California Constitution.

Table 3
EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT
1978/79 Assessed Valuation

Tax Roll	Taxable Assessed Valuation	Homeowners Exemptions	Business Inventory Exemptions	Assessed Valuation for Revenue Purposes
Secured	\$120,301,415	\$11,717,650	\$ 629,481	\$132,648,546
Utility	5,174,210	-	-	5,174,210
Unsecured	<u>8,286,226</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,335,261</u>	<u>10,621,487</u>
Total	\$133,761,851	\$11,717,650	\$2,964,742	\$148,444,243

Source: Santa Clara County Auditor-Controller.

Table 4 shows the previous five-year history of the District's assessed valuation by tax roll prior to deductions for the special exemptions noted above.

Table 4
EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT
Assessed Valuation by Tax Roll

Tax Roll	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
Secured	\$65,083,687	\$74,120,334	\$ 87,433,574	\$ 94,254,157	\$111,786,383
Utility	2,938,100	3,230,190	3,316,760	4,230,130	4,831,370
Unsecured	<u>7,630,550</u>	<u>8,239,170</u>	<u>9,306,250</u>	<u>10,219,230</u>	<u>10,744,129</u>
Total (1)	\$75,652,337	\$85,589,694	\$100,056,584	\$109,703,517	\$127,361,882

(1) Includes reimbursable exemptions.

Source: Santa Clara County Auditor-Controller.

TAX RATES

Section 1(a) of Proposition 13, now Article XIII A of the California Constitution, limits any ad valorem tax on real property to one percent of full cash value of such property; however this limitation is not applicable to ad valorem taxes or special assessments to pay the interest and redemption charges on any indebtedness approved by voters prior to July 1, 1978, the effective date of Article XIII A of the California Constitution.

The District's 1978/79 tax rate per \$100 assessed valuation is \$0.409, composed of \$0.408 for bond interest and redemption, and \$0.001 for state school aid repayment. Table 5 presents a five-year history of the District's tax rates. During this period the range of total rates per \$100 assessed valuation was \$3.987 in 1975/76 to \$0.409 in 1978/79. The latter reflects the first-year effects of Proposition 13, now Article XIII A of the California Constitution.

Because of Proposition 13 implementing legislation adopted by the State legislature, District revenues from taxes previously levied for General Non-Categorical purposes were replaced in the 1978/79 fiscal year by State appropriations and apportionments. This is reflected in the District's 1978/79 budget as shown on page 14.

Table 5
EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT
Property Tax Rates

Purpose	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
General Non-Categorical	\$2.318	\$3.385	\$3.254	\$3.093	\$ -
Bond Interest & Redemption	.467	.502	.475	.484	.408
Other Categorical	.109	.100	.163	.104	.001
Total	\$2.894	\$3.987	\$3.892	\$3.681	\$.409

Source: County of Santa Clara Finance Department.

There are 44 tax code areas in the District. In 1978/79, total tax rates per \$100 assessed valuation in these various code areas range from a low of \$5.092 to a high of \$5.385.

Tax Code Area 40-398 has a 1978/79 assessed valuation of \$62,849,866, representing over 42 percent of the District's current year assessed valuation. Total tax rates per \$100 assessed valuation in this code area for the past five years are shown in Table 6.

Table 6
TAX CODE AREA 40-398
Property Tax Rates

Entity or Purpose	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79 (1)
Santa Clara County	\$ 2.626	\$ 2.596	\$ 2.471	\$ 2.218	\$ 4.109
City of San Jose	1.785	1.705	1.628	1.363	.201
Evergreen School District	2.894	3.987	3.892	3.681	.409
Other Educational Purposes	4.097	4.200	3.755	4.049	.574
Special Districts	.267	.267	.268	.264	--
Total, All Property	\$11.669	\$12.755	\$12.014	\$11.575	\$ 5.293
Soil Conservation (2)	.020	.020	.020	.020	.022
Water & Flood Control (3)	.088	.088	.088	.088	.070
Total, All Rates	\$11.777	\$12.863	\$12.122	\$11.683	\$ 5.385

(1) See subsections of this official statement entitled "Constitutional Amendment (Proposition 13)" and "Legislation to Implement Proposition 13", pages

(2) Land only.

(3) Land and improvements only.

Source: Santa Clara County Finance Department.

TAX LEVIES, COLLECTIONS AND DELINQUENCIES

Table 7 shows a five-year history of the District's secured tax levies, current collections, and the current rate of tax delinquency. Over the past five years, secured tax delinquencies have averaged a favorable 1.81 percent annually.

Table 7
EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT
Secured Tax Levies, Collections, and Delinquencies

Fiscal Year	Secured Tax Levy	Amount Collected as of June 30	Amount Delinquent as of June 30	Percent Delinquent
1973/75	\$ 860,386	\$ 841,774	\$18,612	2.16%
1974/75	959,483	933,076	26,407	2.75
1975/76	1,965,141	1,927,198	37,943	1.93
1976/77	2,109,429	2,088,039	21,390	1.01
1977/78	2,268,211	2,241,322	26,889	1.19

Source: Santa Clara County Finance Department.

MAJOR TAXPAYERS

The Eastridge Shopping Center (see "The District and Surrounding Area") is the largest source of property tax revenues in the District. Large department stores and other commercial establishments at this location represent a combined 1978/79 net assessed valuation of \$13,821,225 (25% of market value). Santa Clara County tax rolls list the following large taxpayers, with 1978/79 net assessed valuations in parentheses: Wells Fargo Bank Trustee (\$9,527,430), Sears Roebuck & Co. (\$2,302,964), R. H. Macy & Co. (\$1,956,131), and Lawyers Title and Insurance Co. (\$4,700). The latter organization has adjoining properties assessed at \$499,350.

Guy F. Atkinson Associates, developer of the planned community of The Villages (see subsequent section entitled "The Villages") is a substantial taxpayer in the District (1978/79 assessed valuation \$532,875). Guy F. Atkinson Company, the parent organization, is based in South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California. The firm has successfully completed such projects as the Oakland Coliseum complex in Alameda County, the Stanford Linear Accelerator, McNary Dam, Trinity Dam, and numerous major highway programs. Another large taxpayer in the District is Mirassou Vineyards (assessed valuation \$455,066).

There are several large developers operating in the District. Due to the fact that their holdings consist of many parcels of varying valuations, an exact total for such holdings cannot be determined at this time.

GENERAL FUND INCOME AND EXPENDITURES AND FUND BALANCES

Table 8 presents a five year summary of revenues and expenditures of the Evergreen School District as reported in annual audits of the District (The audit report for 1977/78 is not yet available.). Also included in Table 8 is the annual expenditure budget and the annual variation of these budgets to actual expenditures.

Surplus balances in all District funds as of June 30 for the past five fiscal years are shown in the tabulation below.

EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT Fund Balances as of June 30

Fund	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 (1)
General Fund	\$ 40,851	\$ 14,377	\$370,224	\$ 974,905	\$817,556
Bond Interest & Redemption Fund	253,454	289,167	322,151	388,343	515,230
State School Building Aid Fund	1,163,403	809,599	289,273	41,823	60,110
Building Fund	5,000	179,045	961,421	1,548,265	450,028
Cafeteria Fund	21,131	23,930	41,894	24,475	13,929
Student Body Fund	3,816	3,488	2,933	5,295	NA

(1) District Budget Report (J-41).
Source: District audit reports (1974-77).

Table 8
EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT
General Fund Revenues, Expenditures and Fund Balances

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
Beginning Fund Balance					
July 1	\$ 538,134	\$ 239,456	\$ 40,851	\$ 14,377	\$ 370,224
REVENUE					
Property Taxes	\$1,888,214	\$1,548,185	\$1,689,013	\$2,786,448	\$3,245,056
Federal Sources	135,996	226,422	167,684	331,259	284,465
State Sources	1,934,467	3,165,521	3,683,740	4,293,987	5,029,173
County Sources				18,117	1,209
Interest	7,745	8,267	(16,278)		
Tuition	10,170	12,990	6,695		
Miscellaneous	6,491	8,018	18,742	8,462	224,990
Total Revenue	\$3,983,083	\$4,969,403	\$5,549,596	\$7,438,273	\$8,784,893
Total Income Available	\$4,521,217	\$5,208,859	\$5,590,447	\$7,452,650	\$9,155,117
EXPENDITURES (1)					
Certificated Salaries			\$3,542,687	\$4,307,586	\$4,846,054
Classified Salaries			734,067	984,240	1,154,978
Employee Benefits			523,004	720,681	928,961
Books, Supplies, Equip- ment Replacement			317,972	444,332	449,010
Contracted Services			215,725	343,595	511,657
Administration	\$ 171,511	\$ 222,136			
Instruction	3,102,549	3,604,467			
Health Services	38,967	51,260			
Transportation	88,336	116,857			
Plant Operations	285,156	350,265			
Plant Maintenance	73,631	88,057			
Fixed Charges	383,900	469,144			
Food Services	1,984	950			
Community Services	28,288	37,320	38,262	53,400	46,060
Capital Outlay	63,597	155,091	114,048	145,981	157,579
Debt Service	35,552	44,611	53,029	51,041	67,472
Tuition	8,290	27,850	37,276	31,570	18,441
Total Expenditures	\$4,281,761	\$5,168,008	\$5,576,070	\$7,082,426	\$8,180,212
Budget Expenditures	4,378,532	5,255,433	5,509,764	7,560,945	8,799,401
Variance to Actual Expenditures	96,771	87,425	(66,306)	478,519	619,189
Ending Balance June 30	\$ 239,456	\$ 40,851	\$ 14,377	\$ 370,224	\$ 974,905

(1) Beginning in 1974/75 all school districts in the State of California were required to follow accounting and financial reporting procedures in accordance with revenue source categories and classification object code prescribed by the California State Accounting Manual. Certain expenditure items cannot, therefore, be directly compared with years prior to 1974/75.

Source: District audit reports for individual years.

Table 9 presents a summary of the District's 1978/79 estimated income and expenditures as shown in the annual budget report. Unaudited 1977/78 actual income and expenditure data from the same source are also presented in Table 9.

Table 9
EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT
General Fund 1978/79 Annual Budget

	1977/78 Actual (1)	1978/79 Budget
INCOME		
Adjusted Net Beginning Balance	\$ 1,026,500	\$ 817,556
Federal Income	236,357	323,439
State Income	5,470,399	7,120,558
County Income	--	--
Local Sources	3,757,340	1,774,615
Incoming Transfers	15,188	26,000
Total Net Available Income	\$10,505,784	\$10,062,168
EXPENDITURES		
Certificated Salaries	\$ 5,292,429	\$ 5,447,312
Classified Salaries	1,558,778	1,389,842
Employee Benefits	1,267,765	1,385,767
Books, Supplies and Equipment Replacement	511,042	545,067
Contracted Services and Other Operating Expenses	806,706	659,866
Sites, Buildings, Media and New Equipment	221,892	60,607
State School Building Apportionment	11,413	--
Public School Building Apportionment	--	9,540
Outgoing Tuition	17,949	26,000
Interfund Transfers	254	--
Appropriation for Contingencies	--	448,167
Total Expenditures and Other Outgo	\$ 9,688,228	\$ 9,972,168
Net Ending Balance	\$ 817,556	\$ 90,000

(1) Unaudited. See Table 8 for audited transactions.

Source: District Annual Financial and Budget Report (J-41) adopted by the Board of Trustees on August 24, 1978 and approved by the County Superintendent of Schools.

BONDING CAPACITY AND STATE SCHOOL BUILDING AID

The District's general obligation bonding capacity is equal to 5 percent of its assessed valuation before the deduction of business inventories and homeowners exemptions, as adjusted by the Collier Factor. The Collier Factor is a comparison of a county's assessment level with the statewide average ratio. The factor is used to offset differences in

assessment levels for intercounty school districts and conforms assessment to the statewide average assessment level for all property. Table 10 is a statement of direct and estimated overlapping bonded debt of the District as of January 1, 1979.

State School Building Aid repayable as of June 30, 1978 was \$13,444,322 as reported by California Municipal Statistics Inc. This amount includes the District's direct obligation of \$9,591,652 plus the District's share of State School Building Aid repayable by the East Side Union High School District (\$3,852,670). State School Building Aid is repayable to the State of California over a maximum period of 30 years.

EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

Certificated personnel of the District may be members of the Evergreen Teachers Association, an affiliate of the California Teachers Association. Classified personnel may join CSEA Chapter 432, an affiliate of the California School Employees Association.

This is the second year of a two year contract negotiated with the Evergreen Teachers Association. The District recently completed negotiations for a three year contract with CSEA, Chapter 432.

Salary schedules for all District employees have been maintained at the 1977/78 negotiated level, in accordance with Chapter 332, 1978 Statutes, which bars the use of any state surplus or loan funds to any local public agency which provides a cost of living wage or salary increase to employees or non-civil service officers in excess of such increases provided for state employees in the 1978/79 fiscal year. No such increases have been scheduled for state employees in 1978/79.

Effective July 1, 1976 provisions of the Rodda Act codified as Chapter 961 of the 1975 Statutes affects all school districts in California. In case of labor disputes, local grievance procedures may be operative (if established by contract), or both parties may agree to submit grievances to final and binding arbitration pursuant to rules adopted by the Educational Employment Relations Board, which administers the Act. The Act's provisions with respect to the rights, obligations, and unfair practices applicable to management and labor became effective April 1, 1976.

PENSION PLANS

Certificated personnel are covered by the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS), while classified personnel are enrolled in the Public Employees Retirement System (PERS). Under the latter plan, part-time personnel must work more than 50 percent of the work week to become eligible for retirement benefits. In fiscal 1977/78, the District's contribution to STRS was \$405,162 on certificated personnel salaries of \$5,292,429, and to the PERS plan \$150,542 on classified personnel salaries of \$1,520,075.

The State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS) operates under provisions of the State Education Code. The system includes California public teachers from preschool through grade fourteen and certain other employees of the public school system. There were approximately 334,200 active and inactive members, 72,368 benefit recipients, and 1,149 participating agencies at June 30, 1977. Membership is mandatory for all certificated employees meeting the eligibility requirements.

Table 10

EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT

Statement of Estimated Direct and Overlapping Bonded Debt (1)

Estimated population	36,000
1978/79 Assessed valuation	\$148,444,243
Estimated real value	\$593,776,972 (2)

Public Entity	Percent Applicable	Estimated Debt Applicable January 1, 1979
Santa Clara County	2.247%	\$ 860,264
Santa Clara County Building Authorities	2.247	1,019,913
Santa Clara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Zone #W-1	2.643	1,003,019
Santa Clara Valley Water Conservation District	2.439	11,707
East Side Union High School District	12.511-13.868	5,234,536
Evergreen School District	100.000	7,409,000 (3)
City of San Jose	5.501	2,822,608
San Jose Building Authorities	5.501	650,493
Mt. Pleasant School District	0.026	24
Bay Area Pollution Control Authority	0.577	7,402
GROSS DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING BONDED DEBT		\$19,019,966
Less: Flood Zone #W-1 and Santa Clara Valley Water Conservation District		1,014,726
City of San Jose		998,376
NET DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING BONDED DEBT		\$17,006,864

	Ratio to		
	Assessed Valuation	Real Value	Per Capita
Assessed valuation	--	--	\$4,123
Direct debt	4.99%	1.25%	206
Gross direct and overlapping debt	12.81	3.20	528
Net direct and overlapping debt	11.46	2.86	472

(1) Compiled in cooperation with California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

(2) Estimate based on assessed valuation being equal to 25 percent of real value.

(3) Includes \$2,425,000 of 1972 School Bonds Series F, to be sold on January 9, 1979.

The system is financed by earnings from investments and contributions from members, school districts, and the State of California, which pays \$144,300,000 annually to the year 2002, subject to annual legislative appropriation. Under present rules, members contribute eight percent of applicable earnings, and school districts contribute a percentage of applicable member earnings, rising to eight percent beginning July 1, 1978. However, under legislation enacted in 1977, new increased rates, effective July 1, 1979, would result in total contributions of 21 percent of payroll after a five-year period. The employer rate would increase to 10 percent, and the State of California would contribute three percent, with the employee rate remaining at eight percent.

At June 30, 1977, the total unfunded obligation of the system was \$9,894,721,919, as determined by the independent actuary. This includes the present value of future State contributions provided by the State Teachers' Retirement Law (\$1,666,000,000). Comparable figures for June 30, 1976 were \$9,420,709,989 and \$1,577,182,428, respectively. In the opinion of the Chief Executive Officer for STRS, the additional contributions referred to above, while helpful, will not solve the funding problem.

Actuarial valuations of the System are based upon the entry-age-normal cost method, which is a projected benefit cost method wherein level normal cost rates (contributions) are computed sufficient to fund benefits over the entire service life of members. The system's financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting.

The State Teachers' Retirement System's actuary is Milliman & Robertson, Inc., of San Francisco, California; Investment Counsel for equities is Scudder, Stevens & Clark, San Francisco, California; auditor is Coopers & Lybrand, Sacramento, California.

The State Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) was originally established in 1931. As of June 30, 1977, there were 556,759 members, of whom approximately 10% are classified as "safety" members (principally fire and police duties) and the balance are classified as "miscellaneous" members (management, administrative, staff, operational and clerical employees).

Approximately one-third of the members are state personnel and the balance are public agency personnel. As of June 30, 1977, the System provided retirement, death and survivor benefits under 979 contracts for 2,078 public agency employers (cities, counties, school districts, special districts and other public bodies) with 374,051 members. The System's funding is by employer and employee contributions together with investment income. Contributions fluctuate yearly depending on the number of members and their respective salary schedules.

Total assets of the System at June 30, 1977 were \$8,951,294,831 according to the annual audit. Of this amount, net assets of \$8,755,875,035 were available for benefits. The annual contribution by employers for the 1976/77 fiscal year was \$718,363,062. The annual contribution by employees for the 1976/77 fiscal year was \$312,725,614. The unfunded obligation of the System was determined to be \$7,417,304,677 at June 30, 1977 by the independent auditors.

The System's actuarial activities are conducted internally on a continuous basis, with an experience analysis being required no less than every four years under the Retirement Law. The method used is entry-age-normal cost, which is a projected benefit cost method wherein level employer normal cost rates, considering present member contributions, are calculated at amounts sufficient to fund benefits over the entire service life of members. Management Applied Programming, Inc., Los Angeles, California is reviewing the June 30, 1977 actuarial valuation prepared by the PERS staff.

Except for the pooling of certain miscellaneous public agency members, actuarial evaluations are performed for each participating employer, and the total accrued actuarial liability noted above is the sum of the individual employer accounts. According to the PERS annual report, public agency employer contribution rates set forth between each agency and PERS will meet all ongoing costs and fund the unfunded liability for each agency in accordance with the terms of each agency's contract.

The System's financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis of accounting. The System's auditor is Touche Ross & Co., San Francisco, California. Citicorp Investment Management, Inc., San Francisco, provides investment advisor services.

DISTRICT LEASE OBLIGATIONS

The District has contracted to buy a school bus and a large copier and collating machine on a lease purchase plan to be completed in 1982. Some portable classrooms are being bought on a lease/purchase plan ending September 1980. The District has no major long-term lease obligations.

DISTRICT INSURANCE COVERAGE

The District maintains insurance coverage for fire and extended coverages including vandalism, under a 90% co-insurance policy and enjoys a \$10,000 deductible rate due to the security and safety program that has been established. Board members and District Administrators are covered under a comprehensive liability plan for errors and omissions. The District is a member of the Santa Clara County Schools' Insurance Group and under a Joint Powers Agreement participates in the workers' compensation insurance pool.

THE DISTRICT AND SURROUNDING AREA

Evergreen School District provides public educational services from kindergarten through the eighth grade throughout a 32-square mile area in southeast San Jose. Western and central portions of the District are largely within the city limits of the City of San Jose. Southern and eastern areas are mostly unincorporated. In recent years there has been considerable residential and commercial development in incorporated areas. County lands remain almost entirely agricultural, with livestock raising and grape cultivation the principal activities. U.S. 101 (Bayshore Freeway) runs along the western boundary of the District, providing convenient access to the widespread San Jose transportation network.

The Eastridge regional retail development, largest shopping center in Santa Clara County, is located within the District. Opened in 1971, this 1.5 million square foot facility accounts for over ten percent of the District's total 1978/79 taxable assessed valuation, and generates annual retail sales in excess of \$100 million. Another major shopping center will be under construction in the near future. Also located within the District are Evergreen Valley College, a unit of the San Jose Community College District, The Villages, a 1,210-acre planned residential community being developed by Guy F. Atkinson Associates, and Mirassou Vineyards, a producer of premium wines. This portion of the Official Statement describes the District, the City of San Jose, and the San Jose Metropolitan Area (Santa Clara County).

THE DISTRICT

A countywide special census was carried out by the Santa Clara County Planning Department in April 1975. Results of this census have been tabulated by elementary school district boundaries. Much of the information that follows is derived from this special census.

The County Planning Department has compared population and housing data from the 1975 Special Census with available data pertaining to the years 1960 and 1966. This comparison is shown in the following tabulation. Between 1960 and 1966 estimated District population increased at an average annual increment of approximately 1,100 persons. Between 1966 and 1975 the average annual increase accelerated to 2,030. Due to the stepped-up rate of residential construction in the District after 1975, the average annual increase in the 1975-78 period is probably higher now. Present District population is estimated at 36,000 persons.

EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT POPULATION AND HOUSING 1975 Special Census

	1960	1966	1975
Total Population	1,687	8,296	26,556
Household Population	1,675	8,284	26,518
Total Dwelling Units	485	2,434	8,025
Total Occupied Dwelling Units	440	1,979	7,423

Source: Santa Clara County Planning Department.

Similarly, the number of new housing units added annually in the District increased to an average 621 during the 1966-75 period from an annual average of 325 in the earlier 1960-66 period.

The Special Census reported that over 94 percent of all housing units in the District (other than mobile homes) were located in single-family dwellings, as shown below. District-wide, the average household consisted of 3.57 persons.

EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT
HOUSING UNITS BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE
1975 Special Census

Units in Structure	Number	Percent
1	7,264	94.4%
2-4	59	0.8
5-10	175	2.3
11-19	25	0.3
10 or more	<u>171</u>	<u>2.2</u>
Total	7,694	100.0%
Mobile home	228	
Other, or unknown	<u>103</u>	
Total	8,025	

Over 81 percent of all housing units were owner-occupied, as revealed in the Special Census.

EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT
HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE
1975 Special Census

Tenure (1)	Number	Percent
Owner occupied	6,017	81.1%
Renter-occupied	922	12.4
Unknown	<u>484</u>	<u>6.5</u>
Total Occupied Units	7,423	100.0%

(1) 117 units were under construction at the time of the census.

Monthly cost of shelter was requested. About 65 percent of those replying indicated the monthly cost at \$250 or less. Average cost of shelter is doubtless higher today.

EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT
HOUSEHOLDS BY COST OF SHELTER
1975 Special Census

Monthly Cost	No. of Units	Percent
Under \$199	2,094	36.8%
\$200-249	1,607	28.3
250-299	941	16.5
300-399	792	13.9
400 or more	255	4.5
Subtotal	5,689	100.0%
Unknown	1,734	
Total	7,423	

About one-fourth of all respondents estimated household income (1974 income) in the \$14-18,000 range. Approximately 69 percent of all households supplying the requested information were bracketed in the \$10-24,000 income class.

EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT
HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME
1975 Special Census

Income Class	No. of Households	Percent of Total
To \$9,999	866	18.4%
10,000-13,999	1,077	22.9
14,000-17,999	1,163	24.7
18,000-23,999	998	21.2
24,000-39,999	542	11.5
40,000 or more	59	1.3
Subtotal	4,705	100.0%
Unknown	2,718	
Total Households	7,423	

Approximately one-half of all District household residents 14 years of age or older were gainfully employed, according to the Special Census. The resulting unemployment rate was 4.3%.

EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT
LABOR FORCE STATUS
1975 Special Census

Status (1)	Number	Percent
Employed full-time	7,753	44.4%
Employed part-time	972	5.7
Unemployed	748	4.3
Retired	1,181	6.8
Homemaker	3,577	20.5
Student, full-time	2,618	15.0
Student, part-time	308	1.7
Military	115	0.6
Other	179	1.0
Subtotal	17,451	100.0%
No response	300	
Total	17,751	

(1) Asked of 17,132 persons 14 years of age and over. Dual answers account for the larger total.

Per capita or median income figures are not available for the District. However, in the city's Evergreen area, which includes incorporated areas of the District, median family income in 1970 was \$12,056, compared with a citywide figure of \$11,884.

LAND USE

Although over 80 percent of all lands in the Evergreen area are classified as agricultural, this aspect of the local economy is diminishing in importance as such lands are steadily converted to residential and commercial application. Over 2,000 acres of farm holdings were diverted to other uses during the seven-year interval 1967-1974, according to a special study by the City Planning Department. Changing land use patterns in the Evergreen area are graphically illustrated by the accompanying tabulation, which summarizes results of the special study. In the comparatively brief period of seven years, land committed to commercial use grew from approximately 25 acres in 1967 to nearly 160 acres in 1974. Residential acreage expanded more than 152 percent, while lands earmarked for public use increased by over 660 acres.

EVERGREEN PLANNING AREA
Land Use in Acres, 1967-74

Use	1967	1974	Percent Change
Residential	455.05	1,150.69	152.9%
Industrial	52.77	60.12	13.9
Commercial	24.80	159.91	544.8
Public	235.48	898.52	281.6
Agriculture	17,989.17	15,979.65	(11.2)
Local Streets	326.92	525.70	60.8
Other	280.08	589.65	110.5
Total Acres	19,364.27	19,364.24	

Source: City of San Jose Planning Department.

DEVELOPER ACTIVITY

The County Planning Department compiles data concerning subdivisions recorded and new dwelling units by school districts. On page 24 is a summary of such data for the years 1976 and 1977 for the Evergreen School District. Because of manpower constraints, the Planning Department has not yet compiled data for 1978 but plans to do so. However, the county reports that developer activity in the Evergreen area continues at a high level, based on building permit data.

Because of the effects of urban development on city services, the City of San Jose is closely monitoring residential development over a large part of the city's southeastern sector, including the Evergreen planning area and the District. Building permits are granted only after a thorough evaluation of the effects of such construction upon water and sewerage services, traffic congestion, availability of schools, flood control, and other planning considerations.

EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT
 SUBDIVISIONS RECORDED AND NEW DWELLING UNITS
 1976-77

Date Recorded	Tract Name/Location	No. of Lots	Gross Acres
6/11/76	The Villages	6 (1)	890.4
6/24/76	The Villages	24	6.3
8/24/76	Silver Creek Road and Colt Way	108	21.4
9/ 8/76	Nieman Bl. and Blanding	52	10.9
10/ 1/76	Glenhurst	62	13.9
10/13/76	Quimby Road and Remington Way	130	28.8
12/17/76	Claremont - No. 1	91	23.0
1/19/77	S. White Road and Quimby Road	48	11.8
2/10/77	Ruby Avenue and Norwood Avenue	- (2)	12.2
3/17/77	Quimby Road near Pendelton Drive	123	24.9
4/22/77	King Road near Monrovia Drive	90	19.9
5/ 5/77	Quimby Road near Pendelton Drive	23	5.0
5/26/77	Lanai Avenue near Dixie Drive	81	14.8
6/ 9/77	Aborn Road and Brigadoon Way	- (2)	13.7
6/10/77	The Villages	2 (3)	3.1
6/15/77	Laddie Way and Brigadoon Way	50	10.1
6/15/77	Aborn Rd. & Brigadoon Way	32	3.6
6/29/77	Ruby Avenue and Quimby Road	32	10.4
7/21/77	Personal Estates	8	1.6
7/25/77	Claremont No. 2	88	22.6
7/26/77	Norwood Avenue and Klein Road	109	27.9
8/ 1/77	Glenhurst No. 2	74	17.4
8/24/77	Nieman Bl. near Provanmill Way	53	12.4
8/26/77	Knightswood Way and Ruby Avenue	117	34.3
8/29/77	The Villages	5 (4)	16.5
10/12/77	The Villages	19	5.3
10/14/77	Montgomery Lane near Wehner Way	2 (5)	13.3
12/22/77	Stevens Lane and Yancy Drive	91	19.5

(1) Number of dwelling units not reported. Some of these lots are for common use.

(2) Reverted to acreage. Future use not determined.

(3) 28 condominium units.

(4) Administrative and community service buildings on site.

(5) 72 condominium units.

Source: Santa Clara County Planning Department.

Data prepared by the Evergreen School District staff indicates that there were 400 single-unit residences in various stages of construction within the District as of August 1978. Developers active in the District include Citation Homes (formerly Singer Housing Co.), Shapell Industries, Blackwell Homes, Ponderosa Homes, and Standard Pacific Corporation. Shapell, which is currently building homes at two other locations in San Jose, offers 3-6 bedroom luxury homes priced from \$104,500 at Quimby Hills, opposite the District administrative offices. Shapell's Woodcreek development, in the same general area, has 3-5 bedroom homes priced from \$94,900.

The Koll Company, a local developer, plans construction of Silver Creek Plaza, a 25-acre shopping center at Capitol Expressway, Aborn Road, and Silver Creek Road. There will be four major tenants of at least 20,000 square feet each, including Federated Department Stores, which occupies 8 acres. Facilities to be constructed here include home improvement units, bowling lanes, several restaurants, a number of fast food outlets, a bank, and a savings and loan office.

EASTRIDGE

As already noted, this retail development in the northwestern part of the District is the largest in the San Jose Metropolitan Area. Anchor tenants are Macy's, The Emporium, Sears, and Penney's full-line department stores. There are over 100 supporting retail and service establishments, including an ice skating rink.

THE VILLAGES

The Villages is a planned residential community of 1,210 acres located near the center of the District. It accounts for a substantial share of the District's present and planned new construction. Developed by Guy F. Atkinson Associates of San Francisco, this community is oriented to families in the medium and upper income brackets, with at least one person 45 years of age. Now in its tenth year of development, The Villages will represent an estimated ultimate investment of \$150 million, according to the developer. Already completed and in use are 1,068 residential units, an 18-hole golf course, and related services. There will be approximately 3,000 residential units at full development. Construction and sale of residential units is by Terra California, associated with the Rossmoor retirement community at Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County.

Bank of America maintains a branch office at The Villages, and Western Federal Savings and Loan Association recently opened a local office. A 15-acre commercial and professional area near the main gate is to be developed by Hunter and Zoller of San Jose. The first 3-acre phase is scheduled for development early in 1979.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Public transportation in the District, including The Villages, is provided by the Santa Clara County Transit District, which connects with the BART system in the East Bay and with the Southern Pacific commuter service to San Francisco.

A new building housing the Evergreen Library, a unit of the San Jose City Library System, was completed near the center of the District in 1976.

Evergreen Valley Community College, located a few miles north of The Villages, enrolled 5,803 students in the fall of 1977, including 1,769 enrolled full-time.

The Reid-Hillview County Airport, a general aviation facility, adjoins the District's northern boundary.

Lake Cunningham Regional Park is planned for a 202-acre site in the northern part of the District. To be constructed by the City of San Jose, this public recreational area will have facilities for boating, swimming, riding, picnic gatherings, and other outdoor activities. Construction is expected to start in the early part of 1979.

CITY OF SAN JOSE AND
COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA

San Jose is California's fourth largest city in population and the county seat of Santa Clara County. It embraces 152 square miles at the southern extremity of San Francisco Bay. The city is approximately 48 miles from San Francisco and 42 miles from Oakland. San Jose is the oldest city in California, having developed from a Spanish pueblo established November 29, 1777. San Jose is now the center of a large and growing industrial and scientific complex.

The San Jose Metropolitan Area includes all of Santa Clara County. The city and county rank among the nation's leading metropolitan areas in virtually all measurements of urban development. An important element in the growth of the area is the fact that over 68 percent of all households have net cash incomes exceeding \$15,000, highest of any metropolitan area in California.

Santa Clara County is one of nine counties bordering San Francisco Bay. Santa Clara leads all of them in population, manufacturing employment, total effective buying income, assessed value of taxable property, retail sales, number of telephones, residential construction, and public school enrollment. It ranks among the top Bay Area counties in virtually every other indicator of economic activity as well. In the essential economic determinants of population, employment, retail sales, and personal income, Santa Clara has been projected as the number one growth county through 1980 in Northern California by the Center for the Continuing Study of the California Economy (SRI International).

Metropolitan San Jose, although it has many ties to the San Francisco-Oakland urban complex, has established a separate identity as a center for research, commerce, industry, and finance.

The climate of San Jose and the surrounding area is mild because of protection afforded by the Diablo Range on the east and the Santa Cruz mountains to the west. Mean July temperature is 68.2 degrees and mean January temperature is 49.2 degrees. Precipitation averages 13.1 inches per year.

POPULATION AND HOUSING

The City's population as of January 1978 was estimated at 587,700 by the State Department of Finance, an increase of approximately 127,000, or 28 percent, over the April 1970 U.S. Census. San Jose is second only to San Francisco among Bay Area cities in number of inhabitants.

Santa Clara County is the most populous of the nine counties bordering San Francisco Bay, and ranks 31st among metropolitan counties in the United States.

The following tabulation summarizes City and county population growth since 1940, based on reports of the U.S. Census Bureau and recent estimates. Annexation of substantially vacant land allowed for the building of homes which accounts for a substantial share of the city's population increases since 1950.

CITY OF SAN JOSE
Population Statistics

Year	City of San Jose	San Jose Metropolitan Area (1)
1940	68,457	174,949
1950	95,280	290,547
1960	204,196	642,315
1970	459,913	1,065,313
1978 (2)	587,700	1,222,800

(1) Santa Clara County.

(2) State Department of Finance, January 1978 estimates.

The revised 1970 Census of Housing report disclosed 139,759 housing units in the City of San Jose and 336,873 in Santa Clara County. In both the City and the county, 60 percent of all homes were owner-occupied.

The 1970 median home value of \$27,300 and median rental of \$143 per month in Santa Clara County were the highest for any metropolitan area in California.

INCOME

Santa Clara County ranks fourth among California counties in total personal income, after Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties, and fifth among the state's seventeen metropolitan areas.

The 1978 Survey of Buying Power, published by Sales & Marketing Management, reports Santa Clara County in first place among Bay Area counties in net effective buying income, estimating the figure at \$9,470 billion for year-end 1977. This is \$7,695 per capita, compared with a statewide figure of \$6,650. Median household income of \$20,421 is sixth highest nationwide and 30 percent above the median household income for the state. Over 34 percent of all households have incomes exceeding \$25,000, according to the survey.

In the City of San Jose, median household effective buying income for the same date was \$19,630, with 66 percent of all households realizing annual buying incomes of \$15,000 or more.

COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY

Bank debits in the City of San Jose for the first six months of 1977 total \$18.6 billion, about 18.6 percent ahead of the equivalent 1976 period. Bank deposits in the City as of July 1, 1977 were reported to be \$549,898,000 by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, compared with \$476,231,000 as of July 1, 1976. (The Federal Reserve Bank no longer reports this information.) There are 87 banking offices in the City, of which 26 are operated by the Bank of America N.T. & S.A. and 14 by the First National Bank of San Jose. Within the City limits are 49 savings and loan branch offices.

The City of San Jose generated total taxable transactions of more than \$2 billion in 1977, nearly 20 percent higher than 1976. The City accounts for approximately 43 percent of all taxable retail sales in Santa Clara County. Taxable transactions for the past five years are shown below.

CITY OF SAN JOSE				
Taxable Transactions				
(\$000 omitted)				
Year	Retail Outlets		Total Outlets	
	Permits	Transactions	Permits	Transactions
1973	3,275	\$1,021,546	8,470	\$1,312,823
1974	3,325	1,130,476	8,903	1,467,337
1975	3,477	1,227,253	9,793	1,572,443
1976	3,705	1,426,386	10,580	1,813,209
1977	3,889	1,674,498	11,267	2,167,201
1978 (6 Mos)	3,970	882,435	11,591	1,148,788

Source: State Board of Equalization.

EMPLOYMENT

The San Jose Labor Market is defined by the State Employment Development Department as embracing all of Santa Clara County. This area is a highly developed industrial, research, and educational center of employment for a labor force that ranks well above the average in educational attainment and income. According to 1970 Census data, more than 19.5 percent of the adult population in the county hold college degrees, and over 59 percent of the work force are classified as white collar workers.

Among the nine Bay Area counties, Metropolitan San Jose ranks first in manufacturing, retail trade, and local government employment, second in construction and personal services, and third in wholesale trade, finance occupations, and federal and state government jobs. The average annual income of industrial employees is the highest in Northern California and stems to a great degree from the educational level and degree of skills in the sophisticated electronics and computer industries.

There are 58 establishments in Santa Clara County employing 1,000 or more persons, and 127 which employ 500 or more. Following is the distribution of employers by number of employees as of the third quarter, 1977.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY**Employers by Number of Employees**

Number of Employees (1)	Number of Employers
0-3	9,037
4-9	5,703
10-19	2,567
20-49	1,792
50-99	754
100-249	402
250-499	122
500-999	69
1,000 and Over	58
	<hr/> 20,504

(1) Total 511,892.Source: State Employment Development Department.

An accompanying tabulation presents labor force, employment, and unemployment data for the period 1975-78 in the San Jose labor market. Between 1975 and 1977 the labor force increased 67,400 and is forecast to increase 32,100 in 1978. Similarly, employment grew 77,300 over the two years, and is projected to grow 35,900 this year. As a result, the rate of unemployment has dropped from 9.5% in 1975 to a projected rate of 5.9% in 1978.

The distribution of wage and salary employment by major category for individual years is also shown. In 1977, 32 percent of all wage and salary workers were employed in manufacturing plants, over 21 percent were in services, 15 percent in government jobs, and a slightly smaller percentage in retail trade.

For the 1975-77 period, the fastest growing job category was manufacturing, with 18,500 additional employees. Services was next with 17,300 job additions, followed by retail trade (7,900) and government (7,500). Most of the new government employees were hired at the local government level as an outgrowth of the federally funded CETA program.

Industrial firms in Santa Clara County employing 500 or more persons are listed on page Nonmanufacturing and governmental organizations in the Metropolitan Area employing more than 1,000 persons include the City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, Stanford University, the Stanford Medical Center, Pacific Gas and Electric Co., Pacific Telephone Co., San Jose State University, San Jose Unified School District, Cupertino Elementary School District, Palo Alto Unified School District, Ames Research Center (NASA), and the U.S. Naval Air Station at Moffett Field.

SAN JOSE LABOR MARKET
Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment
Annual Averages, 1975-78

	1975	Actual 1976	1977	1978 Forecast
Civilian Labor Force	543,500	574,100	610,900	643,000
Employment	491,800	527,900	569,100	605,000
Unemployment	51,700	46,200	41,800	38,000
Unemployment Rate	9.5%	8.1%	6.8%	5.9%
Wage and Salary Employment:				
Agriculture	7,700	7,400	7,300	7,600
Mining	100	100	100	100
Construction	17,000	17,900	21,600	22,300
Manufacturing	153,800	164,700	172,300	183,900
Transportation, Utilities	17,900	18,100	18,400	19,000
Wholesale Trade	19,900	21,300	22,800	24,000
Retail Trade	71,400	76,100	79,300	83,900
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	18,700	20,000	21,400	22,600
Services	97,300	106,100	114,600	121,800
Government	72,500	75,500	80,000	82,700
Total Wage and Salary				
Employment	476,300	507,200	537,800	567,900

Source: California Employment Development Department.

INDUSTRY

As already mentioned, manufacturing is the most important major industry group in Metropolitan San Jose. There are 2,058 manufacturing firms in the county. In the third quarter of 1977 these firms paid \$755,934,266 in salaries and wages to 185,953 workers, according to the State Department of Employment Development. Industrial plants in the county produce a wide range of products, from agricultural implements to sophisticated electronics equipment.

In the most recent (1975) Annual Survey of Manufacturers conducted by the U.S. Department of Commerce, the San Jose Metropolitan Area ranked third among California's metropolitan areas in the industrial indicators of number of employees in manufacturing establishments, total industrial payrolls, and value added by manufacture. In the latter measure, San Jose plants added a total manufacturing value of \$4,134.8 million to basic products, compared with \$4,982 million in the second-place San Francisco-Oakland Metropolitan Area.

Durable goods plants account for approximately 85 percent of all manufacturing employment in Santa Clara County. Within this major category, the most important industries are electrical equipment, non-electrical machinery, and transportation equipment. Local electronics firms design and manufacture highly technical products such as test equipment, lasers, magnetic recording devices, microprocessors, medical instruments, semiconductor components, minicalculators, digital watches, and electronic games. Other important industries are the production of business machines and specialized machinery for use in agriculture, construction, and metalworking.

Highly developed research facilities at Stanford University (Linear Accelerator), NASA's Ames Research Center, United Technology Center, and IBM's Research Division have fostered the development of local companies and products to enhance the area's technological capabilities.

SAN JOSE METROPOLITAN AREA
INDUSTRIAL FIRMS EMPLOYING 500 OR MORE PERSONS

Company	Product or Service
Over 2,000 Employees:	
Fairchild Camera & Instruments, Mountain View	Electronic products
Ford Motor Company, Milpitas	Auto, truck assembly
FMC Corporation, San Jose	Food machinery
General Electric Company, San Jose	Nuclear power plants
Hewlett-Packard Co., Palo Alto	Measuring instruments & equipment
Information Storage Systems, Cupertino	Computers
IBM, San Jose	Data processing systems
Lockheed Missiles & Space Co., Sunnyvale	Missiles and space systems
Memorex Corp., Santa Clara	Magnetic tape
NASA, Ames Research Center, Sunnyvale	Scientific research
National Semiconductor Corp., Santa Clara	Electronic circuits
Pacific Telephone Co., San Jose	Utility
Philco Ford Corp., Palo Alto	Aerospace research
Signetics Corp., Sunnyvale	Electronic components
Stanford University, Stanford	University, basic research
Varian Associates, Palo Alto	Electronic equipment
Westinghouse Electric Corp., Sunnyvale	Marine specialty products
1,001-2,000 Employees:	
Amdahl Corp., Sunnyvale	Computer Systems
American Micro-Systems, Santa Clara	Electronic components
Atari Inc., Sunnyvale & Santa Clara	Electronic Video Systems
ESL Incorporated, Sunnyvale	Electronic research & development
Intel, Santa Clara	Electronics
Northwest Publications, San Jose	Newspaper
Pacific Gas and Electric Co., San Jose	Utility
San Jose Mercury-News, San Jose	Newspaper publisher
Syntex Laboratories, Inc., Palo Alto	Pharmaceuticals
Watkins-Johnson Co., Palo Alto	Electronic components, accessories
Western Electric Co., Sunnyvale	Telephone equipment
500-1,000 Employees:	
Advanced Micro-Devices, Inc., Sunnyvale	Integrated circuits
American Bakeries, Inc., San Jose	Bakery
Arcata Graphics, Inc., San Jose	Printing
Barnes-Hind Pharmaceuticals, Sunnyvale	Pharmaceuticals
Beckman Instruments Inc., Palo Alto	Precision instruments
Beech Nut Inc., San Jose	Gum and candy

Burke Industries Inc., San Jose
 California Cannery & Growers, San Jose
 California Microwave, Inc., Sunnyvale
 Castle & Cooke Foods, San Jose
 Del Monte Corp., San Jose
 Electronic Design & Development, Santa Clara
 Fairchild Systems Technology, San Jose
 Gilroy Foods, Inc., Gilroy
 Hewlett-Packard Co., Cupertino
 Hewlett-Packard Co., Santa Clara
 Intersil Inc., Sunnyvale
 Itek Corporation, Sunnyvale
 ITT-Jennings Div., San Jose
 Libby, McNeil & Libby, Sunnyvale
 Litronix, Inc., Cupertino
 Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., Cupertino
 Plantronics, Inc., Santa Clara
 Raytheon Co., Mountain View
 Siliconics, Inc., Santa Clara
 Spectra-Physics, Inc., Mountain View
 Sun Garden Packing Co., San Jose
 Teledyne Semiconductor, Mountain View
 United Technologies, Sunnyvale
 Vidar Corp., Mountain View

Rubber products
 Canned fruits and vegetables
 Electronic Equipment
 Food processing
 Canned fruits and vegetables
 EDP software
 Computerized test equipment
 Dehydrated onions, garlic
 Mini-computer system
 Laboratory instruments
 Semiconductors
 Electronic components
 Electronic components
 Food processing
 Electronic semiconductors
 Fibreglass insulation
 Data & telecommunications equipment
 Semiconductors
 Semiconductors
 Laser instruments
 Canned fruits
 Microwave equipment
 Chemical Systems Division
 Electronics

Source: San Jose Chamber of Commerce, Sunnyvale Chamber of Commerce, and direct contact by Stone & Youngberg MFC, Inc.

Larger firms in the San Jose Metropolitan Area are discussed briefly in the following paragraphs.

LOCKHEED MISSILES AND SPACE COMPANY. Lockheed employs approximately 19,000 at its Sunnyvale and Palo Alto facilities. Basically a missile and satellite manufacturing complex, the local Lockheed installation represents a diversity of research and production capability and is the most profitable of Lockheed's enterprises.

HEWLETT-PACKARD CO. Hewlett-Packard, employing 31,000 people in seven states and six foreign countries, is the second largest industrial employer in the San Jose Metropolitan Area. An estimated 10,000 local employees produce computers, calculators, and electronics instruments at plants in Palo Alto, Cupertino, Mountain View, San Jose, and Santa Clara.

IBM CORPORATION. IBM encompasses a variety of activities from fundamental research through production and installation of computer equipment. Total employment of the corporation in this area is estimated to be approximately 8,900 persons. Most are employed at its plant in south San Jose, near the District.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY plants and laboratories in Metropolitan San Jose employ a total in excess of 5,700. Located in the City of San Jose are production facilities of Vertical Motor Products and the Nuclear Energy Division. The Breeder Reactor Operation and Space Systems Organization facilities are at Sunnyvale, the

Time Sharing Computer Service is located in Palo Alto, and other manufacturing facilities are at Campbell.

FMC CORPORATION. Formerly Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation, FMC was founded in San Jose in 1883 and is the City's third largest manufacturing employer, with approximately 4,500 employees. The corporation's wide variety of products include machinery, chemicals, fibers, ordnance, personnel carriers, and packaging films which are supplied to almost every segment of industry, agriculture and national defense.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY. Ford's San Jose Assembly Plant in the adjacent community of Milpitas employs about 2,900 workers, producing commercial and passenger vehicles.

NASA, AMES RESEARCH CENTER. With 1,800 employees at its Mountain View facility near Moffett Field, Ames ranks as one of the largest employers in the area. The Center carries on vital work in space and life science research and development. A large wind tunnel is available for testing of aircraft and spacecraft configurations. Ames also houses the USAF Satellite Test Center.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

The San Jose Metropolitan Area has consistently ranked among the top California counties in building permit valuation. In 1977 Santa Clara County was fourth in total building valuation, sixth in residential valuation, and fourth in non-residential valuation in the state.

Total 1977 Santa Clara County building permit valuation of \$899,071,000 included new industrial valuation of \$155,444,000. This was the third highest industrial valuation among California counties, after Los Angeles and Orange Counties. In the first three quarters of 1978, industrial valuation in the county was 20 percent greater than the annual total for 1977.

In the City of San Jose, total 1977 building permit valuation was \$329,194,000, about 37 percent of the county total, and a record high for the city. Residential permit valuation for San Jose has reversed a downward trend in residential permit valuation that started in 1971.

The following tabulation summarizes building permit valuation in Metropolitan San Jose by individual years for the five-year period 1974-78.

METROPOLITAN SAN JOSE (1)
 VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 (2)
Residential:					
New Units	\$236,569	\$243,027	\$463,171	\$479,750	\$365,058
Alterations and Additions	19,702	26,879	34,277	44,972	40,828
Subtotal	\$256,271	\$269,906	\$497,448	\$524,722	\$405,886
Non-residential:					
New commercial	\$ 91,372	\$ 69,047	\$ 63,259	\$109,266	\$111,764
New industrial	82,634	78,271	86,883	155,444	186,058
Alterations and Additions	22,580	26,210	30,740	34,860	57,880
Other	47,198	54,682	67,187	74,779	55,894
Subtotal	\$243,784	\$228,210	\$248,069	\$374,349	\$411,596
Total Valuations	\$500,055	\$498,116	\$745,517	\$899,071	\$817,482
Number of new dwelling units:					
Single-family	5,823	5,700	9,318	8,446	5,829
Multi-family	3,173	2,254	3,833	4,481	2,606
Total units	8,996	7,954	13,151	12,927	8,435

(1) Santa Clara County

(2) First nine months.

Source: County Planning Department and City Building Departments and California Construction Trends published by Security Pacific National Bank.

TRANSPORTATION

Two major railroads, a modern system of highways and freeways and a growing airport complex have contributed to the industrial, commercial and residential expansion of Metropolitan San Jose.

Interstate 280, Interstate 680, US 101, and State Route 17 all intersect in downtown San Jose, providing an efficient freeway grid serving the city and surrounding area.

Southern Pacific and Western Pacific provide main line rail service to the area. Both railroads serve the east shore of San Francisco Bay, while Southern Pacific also provides freight and daily commuter service north on the Peninsula to San Francisco. Within the city, there are central switching yards with ramps for piggyback loading and cranes for handling of containerized freight.

Approximately 65 interstate trucking firms and over 400 local and regional contract carriers serve Metropolitan San Jose, Motor passenger and parcel service are made available by Greyhound Bus Lines and Peerless Stages with overnight deliveries to all major cities in California. Local bus transportation is scheduled by Santa Clara County Transit District, which connects with the Bay Area Rapid Transit District in the East Bay, and with bus and train services on the San Francisco Peninsula.

Deepwater transportation is available at the Port of Redwood City, 25 miles north. Ports at San Francisco and Oakland are well-equipped to handle all types of coastal and overseas cargo. All three ports are conveniently accessible by freeway from San Jose.

The San Jose Municipal Airport is one of the three principal airports in the San Francisco Bay Area. It is served by ten national or regional air lines, and three commuter air lines.

UTILITIES

The City of San Jose is served by the following utilities:

Electricity:	Pacific Gas and Electric Company.
Gas:	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
Telephone:	Pacific Telephone Company
Water:	San Jose Water Works

AGRICULTURE

Although population growth, industrialization and urbanization have caused a decline of agricultural activities and farm employment in Santa Clara County, farm production has remained high. In 1977 the gross value of all crops was \$101,278,480, compared with \$97,347,450 in 1976. Nursery stock and cut flower production has increased sharply in recent years, offsetting a steady drop in production of fruits and nuts. The cultivation of vegetables has also shown considerable strength in recent years.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The City of San Jose has six general hospitals with a combined capacity of 2,216 beds. Stanford Medical Center in Palo Alto has 600 beds and unexcelled equipment for major surgery, including heart transplants.

San Jose maintains a multi-million dollar main library facility in the downtown area. The library system operates 12 branch libraries, including the Evergreen branch, and a book-mobile. San Jose's public library circulates nearly three million books each year.

The San Jose Center for the Performing Arts (formerly the Community Theatre) is located in the center of the city, and forms the hub of a growing cultural development program in San Jose. The modernistic structure, seating 2,700 people, is considered one of the finest theatres in the country.

The city has two major newspapers, nine radio stations, a TV cable system, and three TV channels received direct, including a Public Broadcasting System outlet.

The San Jose Symphony traces its roots back over a century. It has been accorded national recognition as a Metropolitan Orchestra by the American Symphony Orchestra League. Also adding to the cultural life of the city is the San Jose Museum of Art.

San Jose Convention Center, located near the Performing Arts Center, seats a total of 7,600, and has 292 exhibit booths. The recently completed exhibit hall has substantially increased the capacity of the facility for conventions.

EDUCATION

San Jose Unified School District, with total enrollment of 38,433, and the East Side Union High School District, which encompasses seven elementary school districts within its boundaries, are the largest public school systems in the city. Enrollment in the latter system includes 52,400 students in the elementary grades and 20,760 high school students, according to the 1978 California Public School Directory.

Higher education is available at eight community colleges in Santa Clara County. As previously noted, San Jose City College and Evergreen Valley College are located in the city. In neighboring communities are De Anza College, Foothill College, Gavilan College, and West Valley College, having a combined enrollment exceeding 48,000 day and evening students. Mission College is currently under construction at a site north of US 101 in Santa Clara.

San Jose State University, enrolling over 16,000 full-time students, has the third highest enrollment of the 19 institutions in the California State University and College System. Situated on 64 acres in downtown San Jose, it is the state's oldest public supported institution, having opened its doors in 1857.

Metropolitan San Jose is also the home of the oldest institution of higher education in the West, the University of Santa Clara, which traces its founding to 1851. Another prestigious seat of learning, Stanford University, dates from 1885. Located within a 50-mile radius of San Jose are the University of California at Berkeley, University of California at Santa Cruz, St Mary's College, Mills College, the University of San Francisco, and the San Francisco and Hayward campuses of the State University and College System.

RECREATION

The city maintains 170 school playgrounds and 70 public parks, including 776-acre Alum Rock Park and the Municipal Rose Garden which has 150 varieties of roses. Commercial amusement centers include the Winchester Mystery House, Frontier Village, and 50 theatres. Other attractions are the Rosicrucian Egyptian Museum and Planetarium, Japanese Friendship Gardens, San Jose Municipal Baseball Park, Santa Clara County Fairgrounds, Alviso Yacht Harbor, 11 eighteen-hole golf courses, and five nine-hole golf courses. In the adjoining community of Santa Clara is the 65-acre Marriott's Great America, a family amusement center.

Sailing and power boat enthusiasts make use of the many marinas and docking facilities in San Francisco Bay and the resorts along the Pacific shoreline. Those who enjoy hiking or camping find outlets in the Santa Cruz Mountains, southwest of the city. The beaches at Santa Cruz and adjacent areas are less than an hour's drive from the city. Deep-sea fishing parties are scheduled regularly the year-round from Santa Cruz and Half Moon Bay.

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